

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1767, January 31, 1953

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A TEST PILOT

Neville Duke—on both sides of the
mysterious sound barrier

By a Special Correspondent

THE old Elizabethans, bold spirits like Drake and Raleigh, Frobisher and Hawkins, ventured out in their little wooden ships to explore distant lands beyond the seas.

The new Elizabethan explorers are men like the test pilots, whose exploits have so captured the imagination of the present generation. Their questing is in the strange realm of the upper atmosphere; on the gleaming wings of jet planes they thrust across its unseen frontiers at a speed faster than that of sound.

One of the most famous of these 20th-century pioneers is Neville Duke, on whom the Queen conferred the Order of the British Empire in her first New Year Honours List. He had already been decorated by her father, the late King, with the D.S.O., D.F.C. and two bars, and A.F.C., for his war service.

At an age when most boys are hinking of becoming engine-drivers, Neville Duke had made up his mind to fly. He was born in Kent, and it may have been the sight of aircraft from the famous station of Biggin Hill that first sent his imagination and ambitions soaring to the skies.

FIVE-SHILLING FLIGHT

He spent his pocket-money on attending air displays, and it was a red-letter day indeed when he had saved enough for a five-shilling flight.

By the time he left school war had broken out, and 18-year-old Neville Duke joined the R.A.F. As luck would have it, when he had finished his training he was posted as a fighter pilot to Biggin Hill.

It seemed too good to be true. The boy who had lain on his back in Kentish fields with his thoughts in the cockpits of the aircraft looping and spiralling overhead, was now himself flying from Biggin Hill over those same fields—one

of the immortal Few in the Battle of Britain.

Later on, Neville Duke fought in the Western Desert and in Italy; he destroyed 28 enemy aircraft.

After the war Neville Duke spent two years at the Boscombe Down experimental station of the R.A.F., and in 1948 joined the Hawker Aircraft Company as a test pilot.

Though in his job he was airborne every day, Neville Duke could not have enough flying. He went back to his old station of Biggin Hill as commanding officer of the 615 Auxiliary Squadron. He also bought a Hawker Tom Tit light aircraft and gave displays of aerobatics at air shows.

In 1949 he set up a record time of 15 hours for the London-Rome-Karachi flight.

THROUGH THE BARRIER

Neville Duke was appointed Hawker's chief test pilot in 1951. In this role he is the first man to fly the company's prototypes and experimental planes. Last May he completed the tests on the Hunter, and flew the machine through the sound barrier.

Bringing an aircraft up to the speed of sound is a long, slow process spread over weeks and months. With each increase of speed everything about the aircraft has to be tested and checked.

The test pilot keeps a new plane just on the threshold of the sound barrier for several flights while he notes the reactions of the controls. He must also observe the stability and every aspect of the machine's behaviour.

DIVING FROM 40,000 FEET

A test pilot may not have set out deliberately to fly a new aircraft faster than sound, but perhaps during a test flight he finds conditions just right and the aircraft behaving well. So he climbs up again to 40,000 feet, and this time puts the nose down steeper and steeper into a dive that becomes faster than sound.

It is quite possible, too, that during the tests he may fly faster than sound without realising it!

This once happened with Neville Duke. One day when he returned

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Pulling the strings

Rosalie Firth and Sylvia Barnes manipulate some of the puppets of the P.D.S.A.'s mobile theatre, which will tour London and the Home Counties to demonstrate the care of animals. The show has been designed by Rosalie Firth (left), who also created the characters and made many of the puppets.

IN FULL CRY ON THE ROAD

The driver of a police patrol car in north London was quite astounded when he saw that all the way along the street people held handkerchiefs to red-brimmed eyes. There was even a policeman weeping.

A few brief inquiries set him on the trail of an orange-coloured lorry which he caught up at Barnet, 12 miles away. It was carrying carboys of benzol chloride and one was leaking.

LETTERS ON THE LINE

A Kansas man tore up a letter and threw it on the line at a railway station. Later a mail bag rolled off a trolley and was torn to shreds by a train.

The fragments were collected, fitted together, and delivered—including the litter-thrower's discarded letter!

WHEN THE BLUES SAW RED

New red-and-white chairs for Sheffield's St. Peter's Mission Hall brought howls of protest from football supporters and a demand for an equal number of blue-and-white ones!

Red and white are the colours of Sheffield United Soccer team; the protests came from supporters of Sheffield Wednesday, whose colours are blue and white.

POST-HASTE

Postmarks are nothing new; they can be seen on 5000-year-old letter-in-an-Egyptian museum. The letters were written by Court officials in the time of the Third Dynasty.

The postmarks are red or blue, and each shows the place of the letter's origin, and bears the slogan: "In the name of the living King, Speed!"

BOYS' HOME-MADE CAR

Two Suffolk boys, sons of an agricultural contractor at Great Cornard, are owners of a home-made car capable of taking them about the farm at anything up to 10 m.p.h.

Their vehicle—described by their father as a "weird contraption"—has a 1915 engine, a 1925 steering wheel, and a 1921 lawnmower gear-box. A tubular steel gate was adapted by the boys as a chassis, four aircraft wheels were fitted to it, and then the engine was bolted over the rear wheels. It is not allowed on the highway.

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Neville Duke completes a test flight

NEW PLANS FOR THE WEST INDIES

By the C N Diplomatic Correspondent

MR. CHURCHILL'S visit to Jamaica has set the people of the West Indies talking earnestly about a federation of these island colonies.

Federation, or a banding-together, has long been proposed for the West Indies, and at last seems likely to come to a practical stage of planning.

A Conference in London between the British Government and representatives of the territories in the Caribbean will begin on April 13.

Nevertheless, it is certain that the meetings will reveal some thorny problems and produce heated arguments.

West Indians are by nature cheerful and emotional people; their high-spirited calypso singers and players often astonish tourists, and are believed to have startled even Mr. Churchill himself with their boisterous gaiety. But, as might be expected, they are inclined to clash heartily when it comes to political argument.

LOOKING AHEAD

Many of the three million people in the West Indies are looking ahead to the day when a Federation and Customs Union under the British Crown will be inaugurated. Already, however, there are arguments about which island should have the capital.

Perhaps the voice which makes itself most easily heard throughout the Caribbean is that of Mr. William Bustamante, leader of Jamaica's majority party in the legislature.

A striking figure of a man, he is proud of his informal ways. "The people here call me 'Busta,'" he tells distinguished visitors, and he is always pleased when they do the same.

A man likely to be prominent in any discussion on closer ties between the islands, he has often been the centre of controversy. Some of his political opponents say that he never stops talking; but a great number of his countrymen have an affection for him and hold his views in respect.

BUSTAMANTE'S BELIEF

He firmly believes that a Federation scheme must come, but that it will take a considerable amount of planning.

Most politicians in these Caribbean colonies find it difficult to sink their differences on local matters and to take a broad view of the situation as it affects them all.

There was an occasion not long ago, however, when the West Indies—and Jamaica in particular—showed what they could do by united effort in the face of a disaster which shocked the whole world.

It came in the darkness of a Friday night in August 1951. A howling wind from the Caribbean swept over Jamaica, which had known many hurricanes, but never one of such fury.

Everything not blown away was soaked in gushing torrents of rain. It was as if a giant hand had caught the island in a crushing grip that night—homes, schools,

churches, trees, and crops alike were destroyed.

It was a terrible blow to Jamaica, but it revealed the true courage and fortitude of the people. It also showed that emergency could unite the West Indies; from all the sister colonies help came to Jamaica in her need.

Almost as soon as the storm was over, the sound of hammers and saws echoed in the towns and villages as people began rebuilding their homes. And now Jamaica is making a truly surprising recovery.

Help also came from the British Government and from the people of Britain. Indeed, the disaster may have stressed the responsibility and duties this country has in the West Indies. The people are often desperately poor, and the great needs are how to increase work and production so as to bring much-needed social reform and raise the standard of living.

THE PROSPECTS

What then, are the prospects for these islands in a sapphire sea?

Economic development is being urged forward, agriculture is being given all possible help, and tourists are becoming more and more attracted to the holiday resorts.

As a result, some progress has taken place in the past few years; even in Jamaica there is improvement in some of the conditions.

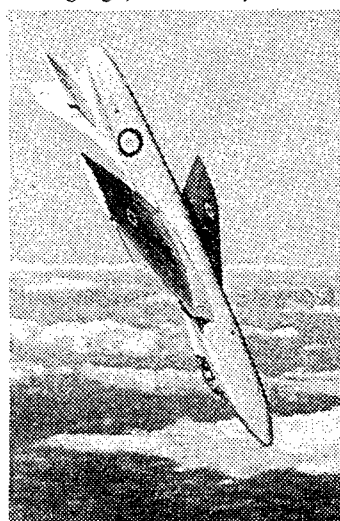
It is to be hoped that a successful federation scheme for the West Indies—one in which all can work together for the common good with guidance and help from Britain—will develop from the forthcoming conference in London.

NEVILLE DUKE—TEST PILOT

Continued from page 1

from testing at, as he thought, sub-sonic speeds he was told on landing that he had caused two sonic bangs, and must therefore have exceeded the speed of sound.

Long ago, in the days of sail,



Neville Duke loops the loop in a Hawker Hunter

COUNTING OUR WOODLANDS

Only 6.1 per cent of all the land surface of Britain is covered with woodland. This is one of the lowest percentages in Western Europe; indeed, Ireland, with 1.4 per cent, is the only country with less woodland.

Holland's acreage of woodland is about the same as Britain's, whereas Belgium has 18.2 per cent, and Norway 23.8. Britain's total area, based on a reckoning of all woodlands of five acres or more in September 1947, was 3,448,362 acres.

These figures are from a census just published and which also shows that the counties with most woods in proportion to area are in the north-east of Scotland. Moray is 21.6 per cent wooded. In England the south-eastern counties, Sussex (15.5 per cent), Surrey, Hampshire, and Kent are the best-wooded.

PACKING UP

Among the many machines to be seen at the National Packaging Exhibition at London's Olympia until January 30 is one for packing shaving soap.

It first wraps half the stick with silver foil, and then covers the whole stick with "Cellophane" and places this in a carton which it seals complete, ready for sale in the shops.

Another machine automatically fills 100 bottles a minute; yet another wraps a motor-car in a complete plastic envelope before crating it ready for export shipment.

GOOD START

Penelope Blackie, a daughter of the Curator of Exeter Museum, will not be six until March, but she has passed, with distinction the third grade of the pianoforte section of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.

The examination is one usually taken by children of eight to ten.

boys ran away to sea to rove the Spanish Main. Today, if Neville Duke's mail is anything to go by, they are fired with zeal to become supersonic test pilots. To all of them his advice is:

The first essential is keenness. You must want to fly more than anything else.

Just as sailing is the basis of seamanship, so gliding is the basis of flying. School gliding clubs are the nurseries of the future test pilots.

The future test pilot will probably also be found in the A.T.C., because today it is only in the R.A.F. that sufficient flying experience can be gained to qualify for consideration as a test pilot.

There is much in common between supersonic test-flying and the voyages of exploration of Drake and his fellows. There is the same thrill of discovering things previously unknown; the same disregard of risk; the same satisfaction of rare achievement.

Above all, there is the sense of service to their fellow-countrymen.

News from Everywhere

LIGHT SPEECH

The Mayor of Newport, Monmouthshire, switches on a blue light when a councillor begins a speech, and changes it to an orange light a minute before the red signal for "stop." Maidenhead Council Chamber has been fitted with a hot-air extractor fan.

A hen at Stradishall, Suffolk, has laid a 9½-inch-round egg weighing eight ounces.

A nesting-box for birds has been built at the top of a draining vent on a new school in Wandsworth, London. "It improves the appearance of the building," says an official.

Follow-my-leader



Three girls from the fishing village of Volendam, in Holland, skate across a frozen lake, clad in their traditional Dutch costumes.

BRAKE FOR GRASS

A chemical to slow down the growth of grass without harming it has been developed in America.

Oil tankers now carry more than two-fifths of the world's total seaborne tonnage.

Australian air lines carried two million passengers last year without one fatal accident.

Mr. Jacob Epstein is to sculpture a figure of Christ in Majesty for Llandaff Cathedral, and Mr. Stanley Spencer is to paint a picture of the Last Judgment.

CARLISLE'S CARPET

Mr. Frank Masland, an American businessman, has presented to the Mayor of Carlisle a carpet woven with the coats of arms of the namesake towns of Carlisle in England and the U.S.

A National Sea Training School has been opened at Cardiff.

Experiments at Chichester, Sussex, to produce a pure strain of bee may also result in a bee without a sting.

Since 1947 the L.C.C. has built 54 schools and repaired 43 seriously damaged ones. Seventeen more are under construction, and another 36 are at the drawing-board stage.

AIRBORNE OPERA

One of the biggest opera moves ever known will take place in July when a Covent Garden company of about 200 will fly to Southern Rhodesia for the Rhodes centenary celebrations.

A swan was found travelling on the roof of a train which arrived at Bath Spa station.

Rabbit control in New Zealand now costs £1,000,000 a year.

A firm at Stockbridge, Hampshire, has received an order from America to make 360 million razor blades.

Flowers and shrubs in special gardens for blind people in Bath are to be labelled in Braille.

BIGGEST EVERS

Miss Jenifer Arden-Clarke claims a world record for a 61-lb. barracuda which she caught off the Gold Coast, and Mr. Alf Dean claims a world record for a 2379-lb. shark which he caught off the coast of South Australia.

British scientists will go to Singapore in June to help to improve methods of rearing prawns.

Cards inscribed with SOS have been given to old people in Islington, London, to put in their windows if they need help at any time.

A British car with a glass-fibre roof is being tested for its resistance to the weather.

DEEP DIVE

Professor Auguste Piccard has completed a new bathysphere in which he plans to descend two miles in the Mediterranean.

The Northern Area (four county) competition for the best-run farmers' club was won by Nidderdale Young Farmers' Club, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.

Nature Study—a new and practical approach to the observation of animals and birds is encouraged by introducing children to

DOG

- The identification of each breed and recording when seen.

SPOTTING

- Instructive outdoor activity.
- Encourages kindness to animals.

The first step to an intimate knowledge of animal life.

A leaflet has been prepared to enable observers to begin this absorbing occupation. Available free in bundles of 50 to teachers and youth leaders from

THE CHIEF DOG SPOTTER, R. HARVEY JOHNS, B.Sc.

NATIONAL CANINE DEFENCE LEAGUE

10 Seymour Street, London, W.1. (30C)

CUT
OUT
THIS
ADVT.

AND HAND TO YOUR TEACHER WHO WILL ARRANGE
FOR LEAFLETS TO BE SENT TO YOUR SCHOOL

The Children's Newspaper, January 31, 1953

4000 GIRLS FOLLOW THE QUEEN'S LEAD

Nearly 4000 cadets of the Girls' Training Corps, in all parts of the country, have responded to an invitation by the Corps Council to carry out a special programme of work, service, and study planned as a tribute to the Queen in Coronation year.

The programme has been based on a resolve by each girl to "follow the lead of Her Majesty's Message of Dedication on her 21st Birthday," in which she said:

I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of the great Imperial family to which we all belong; but I shall not

have the strength to carry out this resolution alone unless you join in it with me, as I now invite you to do.

A two-day visit to London for the Coronation is to be arranged by the Corps for an officer, an n.c.o., and two cadets of the company with the best record of work and service.

A typical act of service already on record is the weekly visit which the Standish (Lancs.) company make to girls suffering from TB at Wrightington Hospital. They walk two and a half miles each way to visit them, and have formed a hospital G.T.C. unit which is to be enrolled next month.

SOLVING THE RIDDLE OF IFE-IFE

Three archaeologists are in Nigeria searching for what may prove to be the remains of a lost African civilisation. They are Mr. Fagg of the British Museum, his brother, and Mr. Kenneth Murray, and they are excavating at the sacred 1000-year-old city of Ife-Ife.

Some 42 years ago a German explorer there found bronze heads and terra cotta reliefs which differed considerably in design from the work of more recent Nigerian craftsmen. Similar objects were discovered in 1938, and it has been suggested that these mysterious works of art are relics of a forgotten civilisation.

WELL-BEHAVED NORWAY

At least one country is not worried about an increase in crime. Norway has recorded the lowest crime figures for 25 years.

Among the reasons advanced by Norwegian officials for this happy state of affairs is the post-war devotion to outdoor life and sports.

9000 MILES IN A SMALL YACHT

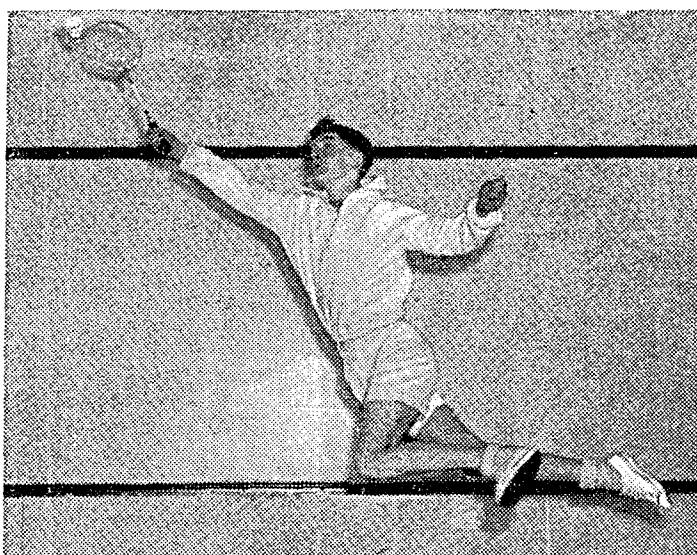
Two young New Zealanders who learned navigation from books have completed a voyage of 9000 miles in a yacht only 35 feet long. They set out from Auckland and reached Long Beach, near Los Angeles, California.

They are Jack Campbell and Donald McLean, and they are believed to be the first yachtsmen to sail north-east across the Pacific from New Zealand to the United States' Pacific coastline.

Their voyage took five months, with stops at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands, Tahiti, the Marquesas, and Honolulu.

FROM CHARCOAL TO ELECTRICITY

For many years the people of Malaya have cooked rice in a round-bottomed dish, a kwali, over a clay-lined charcoal bucket. But there will be a change soon when Malaya's two new power stations start work; already Singapore City Council has ordered 500 electric cookers for hire to the people.



Jumping to it

Graham Bell, of Oulton, near Leeds, seems to be airborne as he leaps up in an all-out effort to reach the shuttlecock during a game of badminton.

BIBLE TYPEWRITTEN FOR MAORIS

The revised version of the Maori Bible, printed in Britain, is now being distributed in New Zealand.

Most of the "copy" for the printers was typed by the Maori leader, Sir Apirana (Abraham in Maori) Ngata, when he was well over 70.

In mentioning this the Bishop of Aotearoa, who was also a member of the revision committee, recalls that Sir Apirana was specially pleased when his typing compared favourably with the work of three experienced women typists.

Sir Apirana, a lawyer and for 38 years a Member of Parliament, died just before the revised version was printed. He regarded his share in the revision of the Maori Bible—first translated by missionaries more than a century ago—as the most important task of a life of service to his people, who now number about 100,000.

SPLITTING THE ATOM FOR PEACE

Ten European countries have selected a site near Geneva for a great nuclear research laboratory to be devoted exclusively to pure scientific research. It will take seven years to build and equip, and will cost the participating countries £1,400,000 a year.

The operators of its intricate apparatus will not have to worry about keeping atomic secrets, for the results of the new research are to be freely supplied to all members of the European Council for Atomic Research, founded recently with the help of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL FOR 50 YEARS

After more than 50 years of cross-Channel steamer service, Mr. Charles Burvill of Folkestone is retiring.

Mr. Burvill started on the short route to the Continent during the Boer War—when he was only 13—and has since sailed on every railway ship on the route.

NEW NAME ON THE MAP

The Canadian Government has ordered that a stretch of water between two islands known as Prince Charles and Air Force, off the coast of Baffin Island, shall be named Cockram Strait.

This is in honour of the late Revd. W. Ewart Cockram, a brave and good man who was chief Protestant chaplain in the wartime Royal Canadian Air Force. He served in this country with the City of Toronto 400 Squadron, and was attached to No. 1 Fighter Squadron during the Battle of Britain. He died in 1946, at the early age of 47.

Mr. Cockram and his wife both hailed from Yeovil, in Somerset. He entered the Canadian ministry, and became a pastor in Toronto until the outbreak of the war.

Now his name is on the map, and a life of distinguished service will be remembered.

CANDLEMAS DAY

On Candlemas Day, February 2, the rector and churchwardens of Woodbridge, Suffolk, distribute 80 loaves of bread to poor people of the village in accordance with the will of George Carlow, who died in 1738.

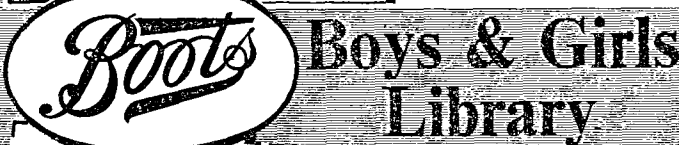
The people of Woodbridge are doubly fortunate, for another distribution of bread is made each week from the church porch under a provision made in the will of John Sayer, who lived a century before.

The School holds a Brains Trust



YOU TOO

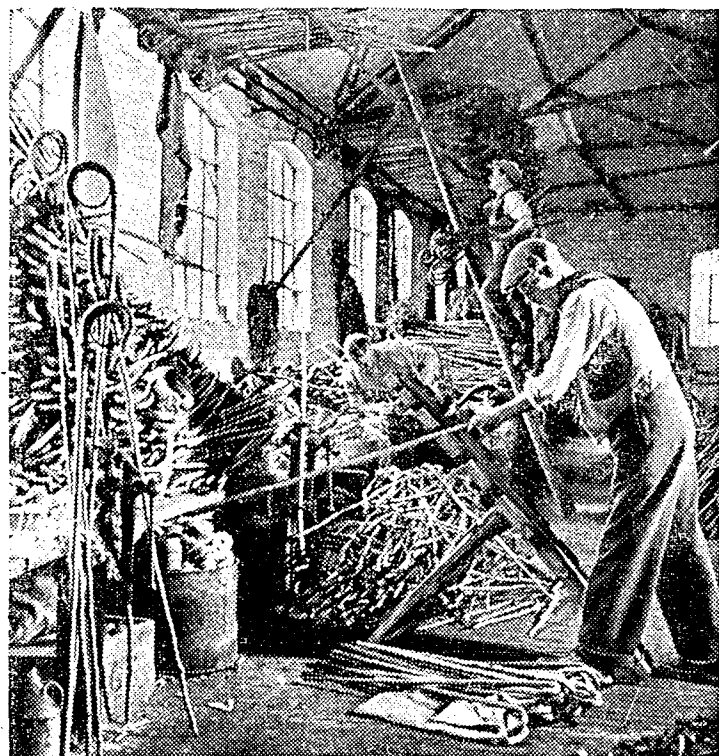
can have lots of fun, thrills and interest from the splendid range of books in Boots Boys and Girls Library. And it doesn't cost much to be a member. Post the coupon for gaily illustrated free leaflet that tells all about it.



CUT THIS OUT and post in unsealed envelope, bearing 1d. stamp, to: Boots Library, Stamford St., London, S.E.1

Your Name.....
In capital letters please

Address.....



These sticks go round the world

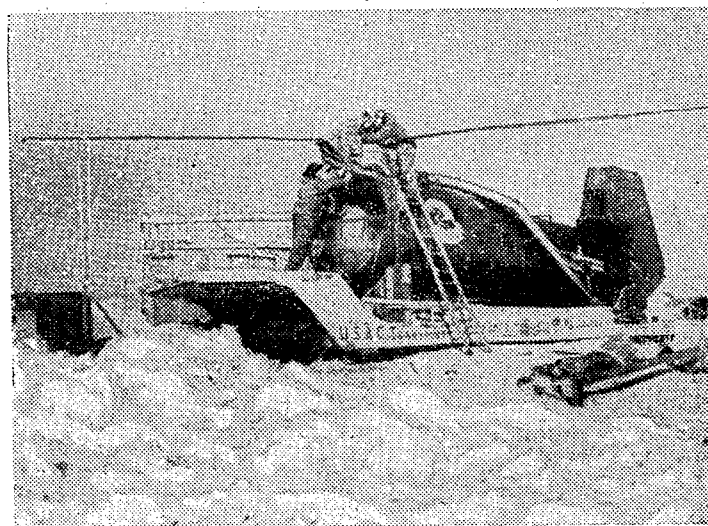
The Lintott family, at Chiddingfold, Surrey, make shepherds' crooks and walking sticks which are sent all over the world. Our picture shows members of the family in their workshop finishing and storing some of their products.

In Hampshire—& New Hampshire



Above: Radio Officer Dolman of B O A C, who flies in a Comet, is also an instructor of an ATC squadron at Christchurch, Hampshire, and is here seen in the front cockpit of a glider about to take off with one of his pupils.

Below: In an outdoor laboratory 6288 feet up on the summit of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, U.S.A., engineers fit a heating device to counteract icing on the rotor blades of a helicopter.



CHILDREN'S THEATRE ON WHEELS

Caravanning through the State of Victoria are Joan and Betty Rayner, founders of the Australian Children's Theatre. They are giving their fascinating programmes of plays, folk songs, and ballads to towns that in many cases have been waiting three years for a visit.

These quick-change artists give their programmes in the manner of the Strolling Players of old who acted on village greens and in castle halls of Europe. Many changes of costume are used, but the sisters ask the audience to imagine the scenery, and most of them enter wholeheartedly into the idea.

As one story finishes the sisters slip behind screens to change their costumes and in a flash are back on the stage again, maybe as a Spanish prince and a Mexican girl, or a Scottish laddie and his "mither." A galloping horse, a little brown dog, and other creatures that come into the plays are all cleverly suggested by miming.

Joan and Betty Rayner have travelled five times round the world in search of new items for their programmes, and since they have been back home in Australia they have covered a great deal of ground—as much as 10,000 miles

in a year, according to their speedometer.

They have had all kinds of exciting adventures. Their caravan has travelled through floods in winter and in summer through dust that billowed round their car like clouds. Kangaroos once raced them along a bush track in the Far West—and won, by a tail!

This is the fifth caravan they have owned and they had it made to their own design. It can be divided into rooms, and is their home and office. Their theatre props, costumes, and lights travel in the back of their car.

One of the sisters' most popular plays is called The Talking Donkey in which between them they play five parts. It tells the story of a Spanish prince and a Mexican girl, Carmencita, who disguises herself as a donkey (with a wittily designed mask) in order to escape from her wicked uncle.

Since the Australian Children's Theatre, or A C T as it is familiarly known, was launched four years ago, over 300,000 children in five States have attended its performances. The Education Departments are so interested in what A C T is doing for the children that it has given permission for them to attend its performances in school hours.

In the Air

By the C N Flying Correspondent

Merry-go-round

A HOVERPLANE is being used in a novel publicity campaign for a Belgian fire insurance company.

The helicopter, accompanied by two vans carrying radio and a film unit, tours the countryside to visit various open-air events. Games are organised at each stopping-place, and the winners are given free flights. Each flight is filmed, and the winners can see themselves on the screen later in the day.

Flashback

SPITFIRES have been scrambling into the skies to defend Malta against "hostile" raiders during the past few months.

Bomb craters and wrecked aircraft transformed airfields to the state in which the original Malta Spitfire squadrons found them on their arrival in 1942. The scenes were, in fact, being enacted for cameramen of the Rank Organisation for a film, *The Malta Story*, in which Alec Guinness stars as a Spitfire pilot.

Milk round

FOR local children, the most popular visitor to a U.S. Air Force base in North Africa is the pilot of a Neptune plane.

He discovered some months ago that fresh milk was not available in that area, powdered milk being issued only once a week. His Neptune called there regularly on flights made by way of Malta, so he decided to find room in his plane for several cases of fresh milk from the island.

The "milk round" was soon a great success, and other members of the same squadron are giving a hand too. Children queue up at one of the hangars for bottles of milk whenever they see a Neptune approaching the airfield.

French miniatures

AMONG a spate of new aircraft produced by the French aircraft industry are (a) a tiny 300 m.p.h. delta research plane with a span of only 16 feet 6 inches; (b) a small two-seat primary trainer, the Morane 755, with two baby jet engines and capable of 430 m.p.h.; and (c) a midget helicopter, the Matra Continian, for casualty evacuation.

Cometary

SINCE B O A C started its Comet services last May, the jetliners have flown more than 10,000 passengers over three million miles.

A Comet service between London and Tokyo will begin this year. One machine on a training flight in Japan exceeded 650 m.p.h.

Plans have been made for the first Transatlantic service to Brazil with Comet II 44-seaters.

35,000 times over

CONSTELLATION airliners have now made more than 35,000 Atlantic crossings.

Bigger and faster Super-Constellations are expected to begin Transatlantic services this year.

Preview by the C N Astronomer of . . .

THIS WEEK'S ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

THE Moon will pass into the shadow of the Earth on Thursday evening (January 29) and will be totally eclipsed.

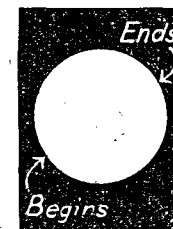
The first evidence of the event will be a duskiness which will begin to creep over the Moon's surface, beginning at the south-east quadrant of the disc. This duskiness known as the penumbra, precedes the eclipse proper, and actually begins at 8.40 p.m. It will be perceived very soon afterwards, and in the course of about an hour will spread from left to right over the bright disc of the Moon.

This penumbra, which will be darkest on the left side, is caused by the Earth, as seen from the Moon, hiding only part of the Sun from the lunar surface.

At about 9.45 p.m. the umbra, or dark shadow, will begin to spread over the Moon from the point indicated on the diagram. This dark shadow, which may almost obliterate that portion of the Moon's surface, shows where the sunlight has been cut off by the great sphere of the Earth being interposed between the Sun and the Moon.

It will take 70 minutes (from 9.45 until 11.04) for this dark shadow to spread over the Moon by creeping farther to the west. During this time the Moon will be speeding farther and farther into the Earth's great shadow at the rate of something like 2000 miles an hour.

The Moon will have become totally immersed in the shadow



soon after 11 o'clock. Totality will then have begun, and the Moon will remain almost invisible until half an hour after midnight. Then it will begin to emerge, the sunlight reappearing near the place where the shadow was first seen on the left side of the lunar surface.

Not until 1.40 a.m. on Friday morning will the Moon have completely emerged from the dark umbra, and after another 75 minutes from the penumbra.

The Moon will then be its radiant self again until July 11, when it will again be cooled off by passing through the Earth's shadow. But this event will not be visible in Britain.

There will be no more eclipses visible in this country this year. We must wait until June 30 next year, when the grandest of all will take place—a total eclipse of the Sun. It will be almost total in Britain, but total in Norway and as near as the Shetland Islands.

Our chance of viewing this week's eclipse of the Moon depends, of course, upon the weather being favourable. If it is not, then all we may see will be a gradual darkening of the cloudy sky.

If, however, there is a clear sky it will be of much interest to note to what extent the faint disc of the Moon remains visible through the shadow, and whether it appears greyish or of a coppery hue. The visibility depends upon the amount of sunlight which is refracted from the Earth's atmosphere.

AS THE EARTH APPEARS

It should be remembered that during this eclipse the Earth, if seen from the Moon, would present a dark disc nearly four times the width that the Moon appears to us.

Around this great disc is a ring of light not very wide but very brilliant. This is produced by the sunlight shining through the atmosphere which encircles the Earth, and is refracted from the Sun's position behind the Earth.

If the terrestrial sky around those regions from whence the ring of light is refracted should be largely covered by cloud, the Moon will appear greyish. But if clouds are generally absent, then sunset hues will prevail and impart a coppery hue to the ashen surface of the eclipsed Moon.

G. F. M.

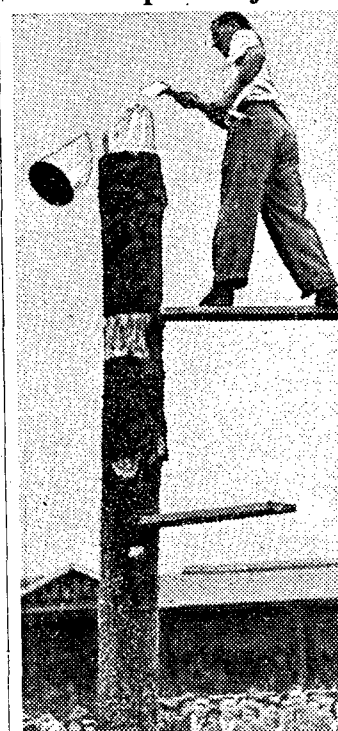
USING THE SUN

A big laboratory which is to be built this year in Yellow Springs, Ohio, is to be used to investigate photosynthesis. This forbidding word is the name of the process by which the Sun's energy is utilised by plants.

Scientists at the laboratory will also study the possibilities of the Sun's energy being used to help mankind.

In many countries, including our own, research is already being made on the problem of the conversion of solar energy into industrial and domestic heating.

On top of his job



Combining skill and strength, a lumberjack in a contest at Hamilton, New Zealand, neatly lops the top from his post.

The Children's Newspaper, January 31, 1953

Great Day for Motorists

PETROL OF THEIR CHOICE FROM THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY

MANY CN readers will not even remember the time when Father drove up to a petrol-filling station and the attendant asked: "Which would you like, sir?"

Since the outbreak of war in 1939 there has been only one standard grade of motor spirit on sale in Britain, but from next Sunday it will once more be possible to obtain any one of a dozen different brands of petrol. What is even more exciting, it will also be possible to buy "super-quality" petrol.

For most cars this "premium" fuel will mean a very much better performance, owing to its higher octane number compared with ordinary grades.

The octane number is one of the most important indications of the quality of a petrol. A motor spirit with a low octane number is apt to "pink"—that twittering noise often heard under the bonnet when a car climbs a steep hill—and if the engine is working very hard, we may even hear quite a loud knock, knock, knock.

The cause of this is that when a low octane petrol mixture in the cylinders is fired by the sparking

plugs, it explodes very violently. A high octane petrol burns more slowly and gives power over a longer period—it pushes the piston instead of punching it.

Thus, the higher the octane number the less tendency there is to pink or knock. And, of course, the performance of the car is all the better.

Experts who have tested "premium" petrol say that, compared with the previous standard grade, it means less gear-changing, better acceleration, and many more miles to the gallon. In other words, motoring will not only be more comfortable, but also cheaper for

most cars, as the increased mileage to the gallon will more than offset the slightly higher price for "premium" petrols.

It may well be asked why, if "premium" petrol is so good, it has not been available long ago in Britain, as it is in other countries.

Before the war there were two different quality petrols sold by most garages, but "pool"—as the standard grade was known during the war—was introduced when motor spirit was rationed in 1939. When petrol rationing ended in May 1950 the Government decided to allow only the "pool" grade of spirit to be sold. This was because it would have cost more dollars than Britain could afford to import enough high octane petrol.

This reason no longer applies. High octane petrol is now being made in this country in very large quantities at the refineries which have been built here since the war by the oil industry at a cost of upwards of £150,000,000.

There are now six major refining plants in Britain—at Shell Haven on the Thames, Fawley on Southampton Water, Stanlow on the Manchester Ship Canal, Grangemouth near Edinburgh, Llandarcy in South Wales, and on the Isle of Grain.

Together they are capable of supplying practically all Britain's needs, not only of petrol, but of all other oil products too, by processing crude oil from the Middle East and other oil-producing areas.

Altogether, with other smaller plants, they will refine about 25 million tons of oil this year, compared with the total United Kingdom needs of about 20 million tons, including bunkers for ships. In addition, some oil products will be exported—last year oil exports earned Britain about £50,000,000.

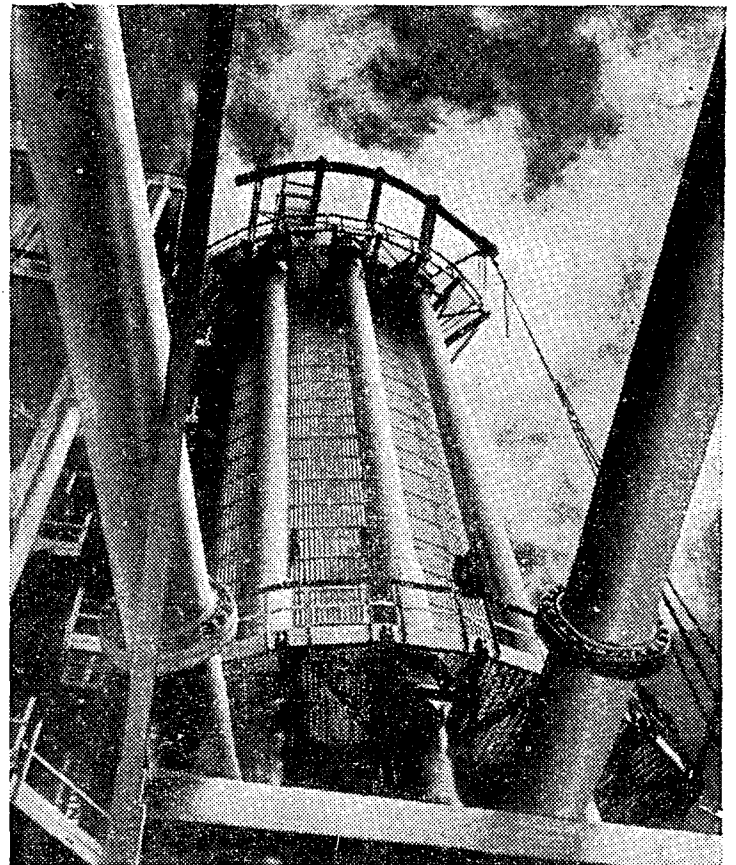
ONE of the most important features of most of these refineries is that they now have catalytic cracking units. Altogether there are four "cat crackers," as they are familiarly called, in operation, and two more are being built.

From them comes most of the high octane petrol, which, mixed with more ordinary spirit obtained by the distillation of crude oil, has made it possible for "premium" petrol to be put on the market.

The importance of these cracking units can be seen when the basic principles of refining are considered.

The first process in the refining of oil is distillation, by which crude oil is separated into the various products of which it is composed. The most important are petrol, kerosene, lubricating oil, diesel oil, and fuel oil.

All these different products boil at different temperatures. Distillation consists of heating the crude oil until it becomes vapour, and then gradually cooling it so that each product in turn becomes liquid and is drawn off into a separate storage tank.



A section of the distillation unit at the Isle of Grain, Kent, showing the secondary column and overhead vapour lines

The amount of each depends on how much is present in the crude oil in the first place. Generally the amount of petrol obtained by distillation is about 20 per cent of the total.

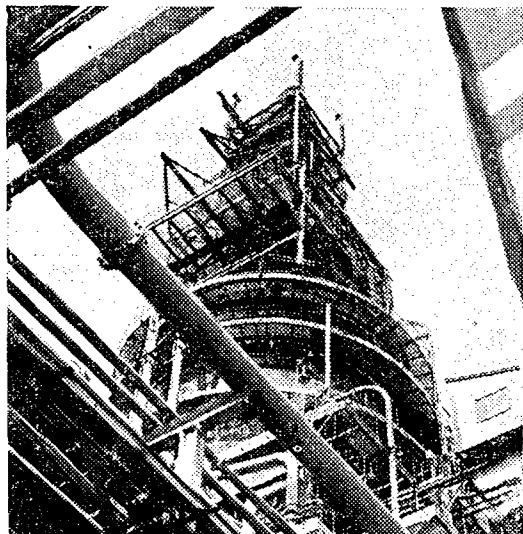
This would not be nearly enough to supply the world's petrol needs, so other processes have been invented to give a greater yield of petrol. The most important of these is the "cracking" process.

By applying great heat and pressure, it is actually possible to crack the heavier oils, like fuel oil, and so to produce more petrol

from them. Moreover, the petrol obtained by cracking is usually of much higher octane number than that derived from distillation.

THE great point is that by importing crude oil and processing it in this country, we can get our petrol at a very low dollar cost.

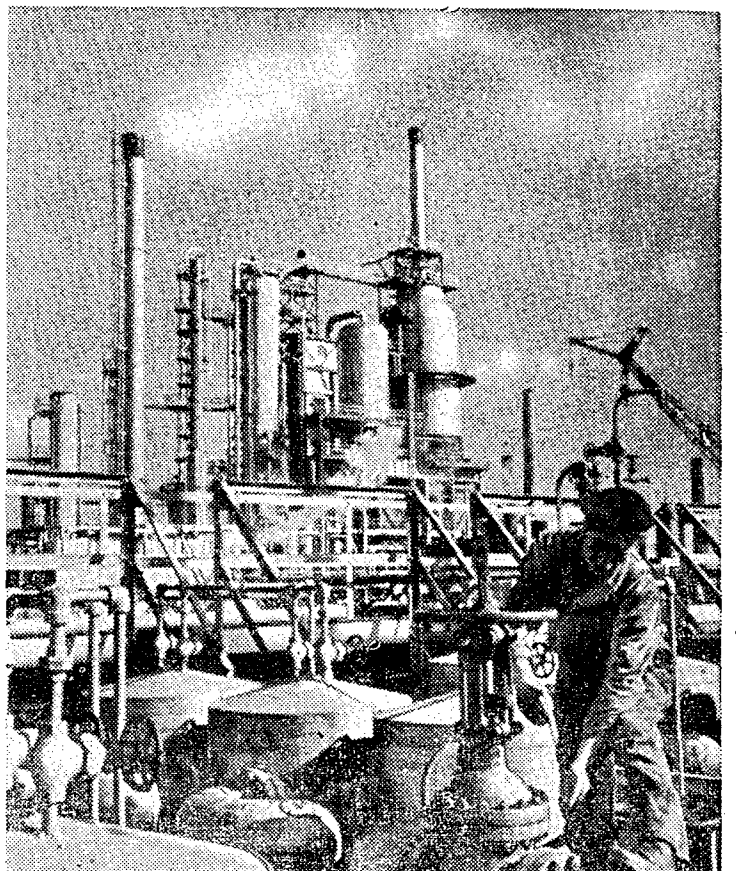
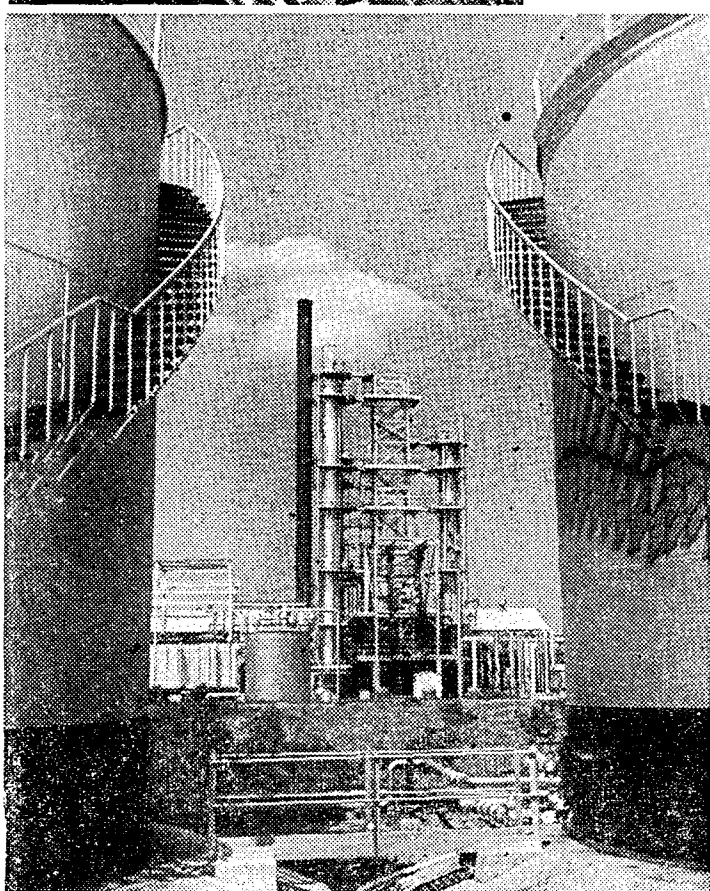
The Government has therefore decided that the oil companies, who have developed these expensive refineries, may sell their own brands of petrol once more—including spirit of a better quality than British motorists have known for many a long year.



The plant and tanks of an oil refinery with their maze of pipes and galleries provide such striking pictures as these

Left: Looking up at the towering "cat cracker" at Stanlow, Cheshire

Below: Giant feed-tanks at Shell Haven, on the Essex bank of the Thames, frame a glimpse of the reforming plant



Llandarcy refinery, which produces 15,000 gallons of spirit an hour

Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House
Whitefriars · London · E.C.4
JANUARY 31 1953

LEARNING AT HOME

FOR parents there are "no days off," said Mr. J. F. Wolfenden of Reading University, speaking in London the other day. He was underlining his belief that parents are a permanent example to their children, and that children learn more from example than from formal teaching at school.

In Britain, according to Mr. Wolfenden, we have not done so badly in educating children's brains and bodies, but we have yet to learn how to educate their wills.

Behaviour, action, conduct are an essential part of education, and these things are learned, or not learned, mostly in the home.

On parents lies a heavy responsibility of which many are not always aware, and some, alas, never. What a parent does, or does not do, influences a child subtly and unconsciously. Example set at home is a far more powerful influence than instruction given at school.

It is easy enough to blame schools and teachers when things go wrong with children. But the most influential school of conduct is the home; it is largely there that character is made or marred.

WHAT'S THE HURRY?

A REMARKABLE display of the infinite patience of chess players comes from New Zealand.

A country schoolteacher there has been playing two correspondence games with a Swedish teacher for the past five years, and in that time only twelve moves have been made!

The New Zealander got just a little behind with his correspondence when he had to go into hospital, and not long ago received a reminder from Sweden stating: "It's your move."

We trust there will be no hasty answer, and that the two friends will have many more years of happy play across the world before "checkmate" is finally called.

Another Test win for Australia

OVER 60 countries in all parts of the world have contributed to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. El Salvador is the latest to contribute.

Australia has announced a further contribution of £150,000, so according to population this warm-hearted British Dominion has now contributed more to Unicef than any other country.

Congratulations to Australia on reaching the head of the Unicef League Table!

Thirty Years Ago

SOME time ago the CN described how the Tower of London rises and falls regularly with the tides twice a day. The National Physical Laboratory has now, at the request of the Government, measured this daily dance up and down, and finds that it is one-thousandth of an inch. No stones, however, are permanently displaced.

From the Children's Newspaper, February 3, 1923

Under the Editor's Table



PETER PUCK
WANTS TO
KNOW

If a sick
doctor has
to be patient

A lady says she gave her maid a good character. Because she already had one.

There is little doubt that someday we shall be able to visit the Moon. The Moon will then always be Full—of possibilities.

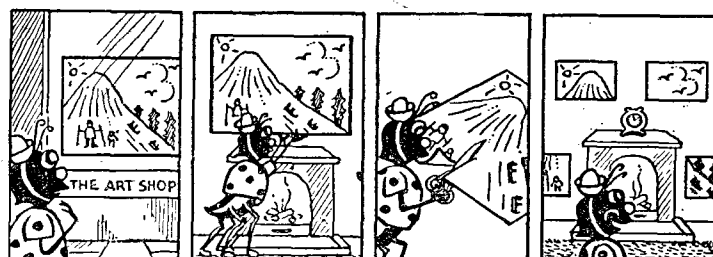
More meat will be available this year. But the times are still out of joint.

A good game of cricket was played on a frozen field in Edinburgh. People let everything slide to watch it.

Artists are sometimes said to lead unhealthy lives. Yet are seldom off colour.

There is a scheme to make play space for children by filling in part of the Surrey Canal. Hope it won't fall through.

BILLY BEETLE



The Editor's Table

New version of the Fall

THE church magazine of St. Matthias Church, Burley, Leeds, quotes this extract from a schoolboy's essay on the Garden of Eden.

God sed to Eve Have you been eating the froot and Eve sed No God. God sed to Adam Then have you been eating the froot and Adam sed No God. So God sed Well then, where did them two cores come from?

Champion's daughter



Mr. A. A. Smith of Kidbrooke, near Blackheath, holds the title of Champion Shoe Repairer of Great Britain. His seven-year-old daughter Anne is here seen learning how to use the hobbing foot.

Wanted: 150 cows

A TELEGRAM asking for 150 cows for farms in Greece has gone to the World Council of Churches, which, through its Heifer Project Committee, helps to re-stock farms in impoverished areas in Europe.

Another request is for 2437 tons of food and 1435 tons of clothing for people in Europe. In Germany nearly 50,000 parcels of food will go during this year to undernourished refugees.

New Zealand is collecting children's garments, Sweden and Norway are sending fish and fish oil, and Scotland gives bales of clothes for refugees in Trieste.

It is all part of a world campaign to make the world more friendly.

Eating their hats

SURELY the last word in women's eccentricity is the edible hat. A shop in Philadelphia has advertised a new masterpiece of millinery which after being worn for three days can be cooked and eaten.

Whether there are different sub-styles—a chic little boiling hat, a mixed grill, or just a plain roast—we are not told. But pioneers of the fashion will doubtless cause envy in the hearts of the less adventurous, and one can imagine such remarks as: "My dear, don't you think it's high time you put that hat in the oven?"

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

GLASGOW children, led by volunteers, have been creating their own public gardens on bombed sites. One of their best, called Queen Margaret's Garden, used to be a steep slope covered with rubble; now it appears as terraces filled with rock plants, bulbs, roses, annuals, and herbaceous plants.

This encouragement of young gardeners has been promoted by the Glasgow Tree Lovers Society, whose Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Mackenzie Anderson, has described it in a letter to The Times.

It is a splendid idea. Many boys and girls who take delight in gardens, but live in crowded cities which offer no corner for one of their own, would jump at the chance of turning an ugly derelict site into a place gay with flowers and plants.

The need here as in so many other undertakings is for volunteers to come forward and organise the scheme.

Proud of their town

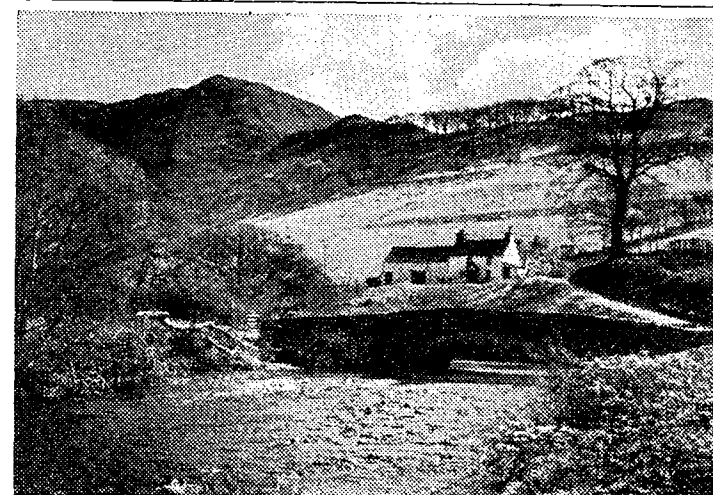
GOOD homes make good citizens, and the adage is as true in Africa as elsewhere.

A report on the newly-built township of Sakubva in Southern Rhodesia, which now has 11,000 native Africans, says that the behaviour of their children at school is "very satisfactory and they show a commendable enthusiasm for learning." Their behaviour out of school hours is also excellent. All this, the report states, is due to the decent housing provided for families.

Many of Sakubva's citizens were formerly squatters living under appalling conditions. Now juvenile delinquency is practically non-existent in the township, and serious crime, apart from thefts by roving Africans, is almost completely absent. Anti-social behaviour is frowned upon by the permanent residents, who feel they have a real stake in the town.

JUST AN IDEA

As Shakespeare wrote:
Come what may,
Time and the hour runs through the day.



OUR HOMELAND

The Children's Newspaper, January 31, 1953

THINGS SAID

IT would be a good thing if headmasters of boys' schools sometimes spent an hour or two in a girls' school and saw how much more civilised it seemed; though whether I could offer equally valuable lessons to a visiting headmistress I rather doubt. *A Plymouth headmaster*

TO develop her export trade Britain must reward hard work, make the utmost use of technical skill, give every chance to enterprise and adventure, and increase national and individual savings. Thrift is the key to the future. *Mr. Anthony Eden*

DISTRIBUTORS of juke boxes should include a blank disc in all boxes so that listeners can buy five minutes of silence. *Director of the American National Arts Foundation*

I BELIEVE that there is an unlimited demand for apples at the right price. A small boy can always eat a lot of apples. *A Kent fruit-grower*

PESSIMISM is not much use to the young. *The Times Educational Supplement*

Through the year

Oh, the Summer night
Has a smile of light,
And she sits on a sapphire throne;
Whilst the sweet winds load her
With garlands of odour,
From the bud to the rose
o'er-blown!

But the Autumn night
Has a piercing sight,
And a step both strong and free;
And a voice for wonder,
Like the wrath of the thunder,
When he shouts to the stormy sea!

And the Winter night
Is all cold and white,
And she singeth a song of pain;
Till the wild bee hummeth,
And the warm Spring cometh,
When she dies in a dream of rain!

Oh, the night brings sleep
To the greenwoods deep,
To the bird of the woods its nest;
To care soft hours,
To life new powers,
To the sick and the weary—rest!
Bury Cornwall

A white-walled farmhouse by the River Dysynni, Merionethshire

FRENCHMAN WHO WAS BRITAIN'S FIRST SCIENTIFIC VET

JANUARY 28 is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Britain's first scientific veterinary surgeon—a Frenchman named Charles de Sainbel, who came here to escape the French Revolution.

In those days there was great loss of life among horses and cattle in this country owing to the antiquated notions people still had about treating sick animals. Charles taught our farriers and farmers ways of saving them.

Charles de Sainbel, scion of an old land-owning family, was born in Lyons, and as a boy showed such interest in the anatomy of animals that he was sent to a veterinary school. France was then ahead of Britain in this science.

When he was 18 he wrote an essay on an ailment of horses' legs and won the annual prize offered by the Royal Society of Medicine of France. As a result he was appointed lecturer and demonstrator, and two years later was sent round France to try to stop an epidemic among horses. He was so successful that the King of France, Louis XVI, made him a junior professor at the Royal Veterinary College in Paris.

PENALTY OF SUCCESS

The brilliant 21-year-old veterinary surgeon soon began to feel one of the penalties of success at that time. Older professors were jealous of him, and one of them threatened to have him shut up in the Bastille under the infamous lettre de cachet system which enabled foes to be sent to prison without trial.

Charles fled back to his native Lyons and practised privately as a vet before getting an appointment to another veterinary college. In

1788 he came to England, married an Englishwoman, and then returned with her to France; but revolutionary storms were gathering and so he decided to return to England.

A few months later he was asked to dissect the body of a famous racehorse, Eclipse, and his essay on the proportions of this fine animal established his reputation in Britain.

COLLEGE FOUNDED

He had an idea for founding a veterinary school in England, and the Odiham Society for the Improvement of Agriculture decided to go ahead with it. A meeting was held in London and it was agreed to form the Veterinary College of London, with de Sainbel as Professor.

Unhappily he died in 1793, soon after the new College had been established at St. Pancras. But he had founded veterinary science in Britain—a science which was to save millions of animals from suffering, and permanently to enrich the country.

Charles de Sainbel was buried at the Savoy Chapel in the Strand, and his Veterinary College honoured his memory by granting a pension of £50 to his widow.

SECRETS OF THE GALAPAGOS

Thor Heyerdahl, of Kon-Tiki raft fame, has gone to the Galapagos Islands to carry on his fascinating research into the movements of human beings across the Pacific long ago.

With two companions, an American and another Norwegian, Thor Heyerdahl will study the mysterious stone monuments on these semi-arid islands.

The Galapagos are a group of islands on the Equator about 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which country they belong. Galapagos comes from the Spanish word for a tortoise, and the islands were named after the giant tortoises that once existed there in great numbers.

NAMED BY BUCCANEERS

They were uninhabited when the Spaniards discovered them in the 16th century. Later they were often visited by British buccaneers, who gave them English names.

Alexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe, went there in search of fresh water after he had been rescued from Juan Fernandez in 1709. He and his shipmates found no water, for there is little rainfall on the Galapagos, and springs are hard to find. Spanish sailors used to locate them by following the well-worn paths made by the monster tortoises.

The most celebrated visitor to

the Galapagos was Charles Darwin, during his voyage in the Beagle. What he saw there, perhaps more than anything else in his travels, prompted him to write his book, *The Origin of Species*, for the plant and animal life in these islands is unique. As well as giant tortoises, there were giant lizards, or iguanas, and flightless cormorants.

Never did naturalist find such a paradise as Darwin found here. He was delighted with the huge tortoises, and tried to ride on them, but found it difficult to keep his balance.

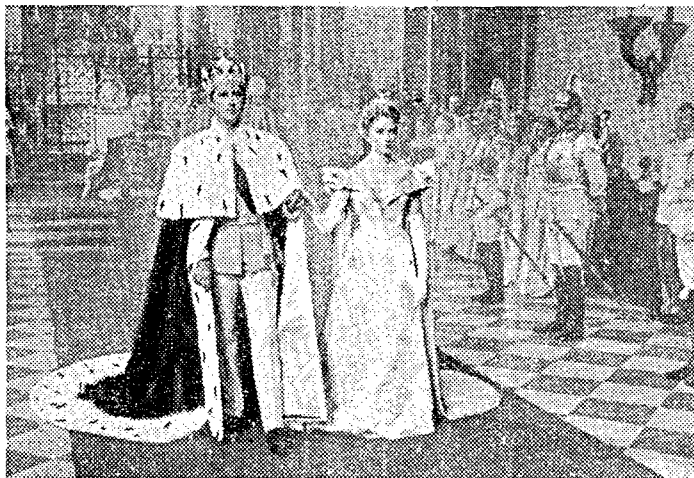
LAST TORTOISES

It is doubtful whether there are many giant tortoises left in these islands. In the old days of sail they were carried away by sailors for food, and the last of them were probably killed when people went as settlers from the mainland.

There are 13 islands and islets in the group and many rocks, all of volcanic origin. The largest is Albemarle, which is 100 miles long, 28 at its widest, and has an extinct volcano 5000 feet high. The few inhabitants of the Galapagos export sulphur, guano, and orchilla moss.

It used to be thought that no human beings had ever dwelt on these islands prior to their discovery in 1535, but evidently Thor Heyerdahl has a different theory.

Mr Granger as king and commoner



By ERIC GILLET, the C N Film Critic

Left: Stewart Granger and Deborah Kerr as they appear in the impressive Coronation scene in *The Prisoner of Zenda*.

Below: Stewart Granger as King Rudolph of Ruritania bids farewell to himself as Rudolf Rassendyll—one of the remarkable examples of double photography in the film.



IN years gone by I have seen three previous films made from Anthony Hope's famous story *The Prisoner of Zenda*.

I still have a soft spot for Rex Ingram's silent picture, with Lewis Stone, Alice Terry, and Ramon Novarro, but M-G-M's new Technicolour version is the best of them all. Here is a good romantic tale, with plenty of incident, good characterisation, and an exciting plot.

Stewart Granger, who has had some poor parts since he went to Hollywood, comes into his own. He has the dual role of the waster King Rudolph of Ruritania and also his brave English cousin, Rudolf Rassendyll, who is his double and is crowned in the monarch's stead.

The two meet in various scenes, and some remarkably clever double photography makes their encounters most convincing.

There is a splendid duel between Rassendyll and the scoundrelly Rupert of Hentzau (James Mason), a stirring piece of all-in swordsmanship. Mason gives a smooth and sinister performance as a villain of the deepest dye, but it is difficult to hate him, and so the actor has interpreted exactly the author's intention when he created the character. Deborah Kerr's Princess Flavia has a truly regal charm, and all the smaller parts are well cast.

Incidentally, Lewis Stone, who played the lead in the silent picture many years ago, appears in this new version as the Cardinal in the magnificent Coronation scene.

The film varies a little from the book, but catches the spirit of it—the mood of high romance which made *The Prisoner of Zenda* one of the best light novels of its kind ever written. Beautifully dressed and luxuriously staged against a fine setting, this is that rare thing—a really satisfactory picture made from a book.

IN the past, too, there have been several versions of Dumas's story, *The Three Musketeers*. There have also been variations on it, as there have been on the Robin Hood legend.

Now comes another picture, *The Sword of D'Artagnan*, which sticks pretty closely to the best-known incidents in *The Three Musketeers*, and might well be called a "utility" model.

Robert Clarke does not make an ideal hero. The celebrated trio,

Athos, Porthos, and Aramis, are undistinguished and very American. The dialogue is prosaic and unsuited to the theme.

Richelieu alone has the style that this kind of piece demands. The others gave the impression that they would be more at home in the Bowery of New York's East Side.

ROCKY EDEN, a short documentary with a sensible commentary, is one of the pleasantest

things I have seen for a long time.

The colour is very natural, and the Canadian Rockies make a superb background for the pictures of wild creatures and birds. They are shown at close quarters, playing without any idea that the camera has its eye on them.

The film ends with a magnificent sequence depicting a kind of mountain railway which swings its passengers in easy chairs up and down the mountainside.

MAIDS' MONEY IN GUILDFORD

On Thursday this week, January 29, two maidservants "who have served the same master or mistress for two years or more" in Guildford, Surrey, will cast a dice for the Maids' Money, amounting to just over £12. This ceremony takes place each year in accordance with the terms of a will made by John How in 1674.

Strangely enough, the loser will be 2s. 11d. better off, for she will receive the proceeds of John Parson's Charity, dating from 1702. This was to be paid to "a poor young man who had served an apprenticeship for seven years in the same town and become a freeman thereof, who would swear that he was not worth more than £20. If no suitable person was forthcoming it was to go to a maid "who had lived for three years in good repute with one family."

No apprentice having come forward to claim Parson's Charity since 1909, it has been given to the loser of the "Maids' Money."

BOYS' TOWN

In order to give about 500 homeless boys a secure, homely environment and a good education, India now has its own Boys' Town in Cochin

TYRES INFLATED WITH WATER

Experiments have indicated that the use of water instead of air to inflate tyres reduces wear and improves the resistance to punctures and cuts.

This method, however, is not recommended for motor-car tyres. The favourable results were obtained with vehicles using tyres inflated about four times as hard as those of automobiles. The ride, too, is much more bumpy, for water, unlike air, is not compressible, and gives no cushioning effect.

HAGGIS WEEK

This is the week when Scotsmen celebrate the birthday of Robert Burns, and thousands of haggises are being ceremonially played in at Burns Suppers all over the world. Over each dish an enthusiast will recite Burns's lines To a Haggis—"O what a glorious sight, Warm-reekin', rich!"

It would be a brave Englishman who within reach of a Scot called a haggis a sausage, yet Burns evidently recognised it as such, for he hailed it as the "Great chieftain o' the puddin' race!" and we have it on Scottish authority that by puddin' he meant sausage. It is served very hot, usually with "neeps"—mashed turnips.

MISSIONARIES IN TIBET

Not yet ended is the day of the missionary who ventures into out-of-the-way regions among possibly hostile people. This is shown by the adventures of three pioneers who have spent five months struggling to bring the Scriptures in the Tibetan language to natives of the remote Upper Sutlej valley, on the borders of Tibet.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Pedley of the Central Asian Mission, with Mr. Peter Gratton of the India North West Mission, had to make many difficult journeys, involving much climbing, to reach villages in valleys off the beaten track. They often found the people suspicious, and many refused to accept the books even as gifts.

Another difficulty was to find people who could read, the majority being illiterate. But, labouring patiently, they managed to dispose of nearly a thousand Bibles, Gospels, and booklets.

They attribute their success only to "the power of love projected through the intercessions of God's people in many parts of the world, and practically demonstrated in the medical work, that eventually overcame all obstacles and opened the way into villages, homes, and hearts."

SORTING COAL BY LIGHT

An ingenious machine which uses rays of light to sort coal has been successfully tried at the Coal Board's research station near Cheltenham.

There are two main types of coal, "brights" and "dulls," and the machine reacts differently when it directs a beam of light on them, because dull coal reflects less light than bright coal. As the mixed coal passes before the machine on a moving belt it is automatically separated by the tell-tale beam and emerges in two neat piles.

This apparatus may eventually abolish much of the hand-sorting at pitheads.

Steps to Sporting Fame • Harry Threadgold



When Sunderland were winning the League in 1936, Harry Threadgold was "keeping goal" between two trees. Today he is Sunderland's goalkeeper.



Harry is a well-built fellow now, but when he kept goal for Chester Boys in the Welsh Schools Shield, he stood only 4 feet 10 inches. He was made to feel even smaller because the two backs were both 5 feet 10 inches.



Joining the Navy at 15, Harry found little chance of goalkeeping, and when he was eventually selected it was as inside-left! Leaving the Navy, he was soon playing for Chester F.C. Last summer he joined Sunderland.



To develop catching at unexpected angles, he used to face a wall, with a colleague standing several yards behind to throw the ball. The first Harry saw of it was when it hit the wall in front of him and he had to catch it.

NEW LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Eisenhower is now house-keeping in a home which has had more money spent on it in the last three years than any other house in the world.

Five years ago President Truman noticed some large cracks in the ceiling of his study in the White House, Washington. Investigation showed that the walls were unstable, and that the whole house was rocking on its foundations.

Last March Mr. Truman and his family came back to a reconstructed White House. Outwardly it looked the same, but nearly £2,000,000 had been spent on repairs and decorations.

It was an Irish-American, James Hoban, who in 1792 designed the White House. Officially it was "Executive Mansion" at first, and it was President Monroe in 1810 who had it painted a glistening white, from which it gets its name. Mrs. Eisenhower will not have to bother much about keeping the white paint clean, however; the Washington atmosphere is kind to white paint, and the American Office of Works sees to the rest.

Although George Washington chose the site and supervised the

building of the White House he was the only President of the United States never to live there. He died in 1799, before it was ready, and even his successor's wife, Mrs. Abigail Adams, complained bitterly about the discomfort of having to live in a half-finished house with only six rooms.

There is one room in the White House which Mrs. Eisenhower will no doubt be often asked to show, and that is Abraham Lincoln's bedroom. When he came to the White House in 1861 some extra large pieces of furniture were needed. A seven-foot-long bed was ordered

and a seven-foot mirror. They are still there.

For British visitors to the White House the fine home of the President of the United States has one painful memory. It was in 1814 that the British fighting the Americans near Washington captured and burned the White House so completely that only the charred walls remained.

Three years passed before the rebuilt White House was ready for President James Monroe, and it is on records that his receptions there were stately affairs; attended by elegant gentlemen in silk breeches and stockings and ladies in imported frocks who dined on the creations of a French chef and danced in a room lighted, for one evening only, by 100 dollars' worth of candles.

How his wife managed without water laid on—that did not arrive until about 1833—will no doubt mystify Mrs. Eisenhower as she plans her own receptions.

She will discover it to be one of the most comfortable homes in America in spite of it being also an office for her husband with a staff of 300.

ANTI-DAZZLE FAN

An Italian inventor has made a device which prevents car drivers from being dazzled by headlights.

It is like a revolving, slotted fan, which is mounted on the windscreen in front of the driver. He can still see quite clearly through the slots as the fan spins rapidly, but as a large proportion of the light is actually shut off by the blank areas of the fan, glare is much reduced.

In daylight the fan folds up out of the way.

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN CRICKET STAR

Following his innings of 213 not out against South Africa, 17-year-old Ian Craig of New South Wales is regarded by experts as being almost a certainty for the Australian team to tour England this summer. So writes a C N correspondent in Sydney, who sends us this close-up of the young star.

Ian Craig is a chemist's assistant, and lives with his parents and brothers and sisters at Mosman, a suburb of Sydney. A serious-minded boy, he belongs to the local youth club and takes part in many church youth activities.

At school he showed great cricketing promise, and before he left he gained a place in the Mosman cricket club's first team. He is a master of concentration and profits quickly from his mistakes.

His proud father, a bank officer, and the rest of the family always go to see him in big matches.

Ian's eight-year-old brother, Geoffrey, already shows considerable promise as a batsman. He received cricket gear as a Christmas present, and practises in the family garden, with Ian as his coach.

That great Australian cricketer of former days, W. J. O'Reilly, has this to say of the new star: "In Ian Craig we have a youngster of such outstanding ability that it is almost incredible that he is only 17 years of age."

If Ian is chosen to play, he will be the youngest player ever to represent Australia against England.

I forecast, our correspondent concludes, that, in Ian Craig, another Bradman is on the way.

COUNTING SHEEP

New Zealand has counted its flocks and herds again and found that she has 35 million sheep, an increase of half-a-million over the previous best total. Dairy cows in milk total just under two million, which means there is one dairy cow for every man, woman, and child in the Dominion.

THE CORAL ISLAND—R. M. Ballantyne's story of the South Seas, told in pictures (2)



Ralph, Jack, and Peterkin, the only survivors of the Arrow, had settled down to life on their island. They had plenty to eat; not only fruit and vegetables, but pigs, for they made a bow and arrows, a spear, and a sling. A grim discovery had been a skeleton, presumably that of a shipwrecked sailor. His old cat, still living, had adopted them. But they were certain now that the island was uninhabited.



One day they were puzzled by what looked like a large fish, at rest beneath some rocks. Peterkin thrust his spear down, which seemed to go right through it. Jack thought it might be some kind of phosphorescent light, and dived down. To the horror of the other two, he disappeared when he passed the thing! Minutes passed and he did not come to the surface. Ralph and Peterkin were frantic with anxiety.



Ralph was about to dive after Jack when he reappeared. He told them that the mysterious "object" was light from the underwater entrance to a cave. He had entered it and swum through—his lungs nearly bursting—and come to the surface inside a huge cavern, where stalactites reflected the dim light coming through the passage. Fearing they would think he was drowned, he had dived again and returned.



Ralph and Jack resolved to explore the cave—Peterkin could not dive. They wrapped a torch and their bow-and-drill fire-maker in plenty of coconut fibre to keep them dry, then dived and entered the huge cavern. On a rock they managed to light their torch. They decided this would make a splendid hiding-place if ever hostile savages visited the island—they could haul Peterkin down between them.

Are the three boys going to have visitors on their lonely island? See next week's instalment

THE SILKEN SECRET

A thrilling serial of
Queen Anne's day

by Geoffrey Trease

Young Dick Arlington is staying with Mr. Mount, a silk-merchant, who has been followed from Italy by a revengeful gang. With Celia Mount, the merchant's niece, Dick surprises a gipsy woman in the kitchen during the night. A dagger flashes in her hand.

8. The red light of danger

THERE was no time to shield himself from the upraised blade. If he had been alone, Dick's career would have come to a sudden end in that candle-lit kitchen.

Luckily Celia was quick-witted. Crash!

Using every ounce of strength, she tipped over the table. The edge caught gipsy and Dick alike and sent them staggering.

The dagger plunged, but only tore his sleeve. Before the woman could strike again, Celia rushed to the rescue. She cannoned into Dick, who was already off his balance, and they both went over. While they were picking themselves up, the woman scrambled onto the ledge of the open window and fell, rather than jumped, into the darkness outside. By the time they had drawn back the bolts and flung the door open, she had gone, and not even a footfall broke the silence of the night.

"Celia! Dick! What's to do, down here?"

Mr. Mount appeared, a pistol in his hand. Fazeley was only a few moments later. His cropped head looked strange without its wig. Celia and Dick explained quickly what had happened.

"H'm," said Fazeley, "there's no doubt how she got in. This window has been very neatly forced. She went for you with a knife, did she?"

"It was long, and very thin," said Celia.

"It sounds like an Italian stiletto." The young people looked at Mr. Mount. He was pale and shaken. "Mrs. Ruddle may have something to say about this floor," said the journalist, glancing down at the shattered pie-dish. "Ah, is this the bottle?"

"Yes, she was just going to empty it into the pie," said Dick.

"Then I think Mrs. Ruddle must forgive you the mess." Fazeley sniffed the splintered bottle-neck. "No one who ate any of that pie would ever have eaten another."

"It is poison?" queried Mr. Mount, sinking into a chair.

"Without a doubt." Fazeley eyed him sternly. "Mr. Mount, what risks you choose to take with your own life are your own business. But is it right, do you think, to expose your niece to them?"

"I—I—" The mill-owner fumbled for words.

"Don't you think, sir, you might take us into your confidence? This is an Italian poison. That woman was an Italian. So was one, at least, of those men at Hampstead—and the silken cord he dropped

was the cord of an Italian strangler."

"How much do you know, Fazeley?"

"Not enough to help you, as I should like to. I know of your mysterious visit to Italy a little while ago—and I gather it had to end suddenly, at some danger to yourself."

"Ay, I'm lucky to be here."

"But your enemies have followed you. Would it be impertinent to ask why?"

Mr. Mount shook his head. "Nay, you've been good friends to me, you and the boy. I'll tell ye the whole story."

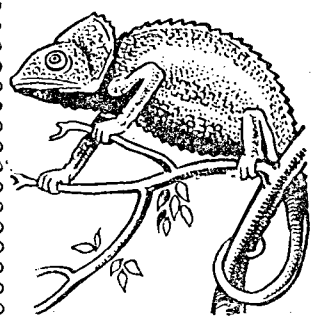
It was all closely linked with the silk-trade.

In recent years people had been using more and more silk. It was needed for almost every article of clothing, men's as well as women's. Velvet, satin, brocade, damask, taffeta—all were variants of silk. People wanted silk for fans and screens and all sorts of furnishings.

There had been silk-weaving in England for hundreds of years. But the weavers depended entirely on thread from the throwing-mills of Piedmont. And the "throwing" of silken thread was a trade secret, jealously guarded.

"They can name their price—and we're at their mercy," growled Mr. Mount. "But, with the demand for silk that's growin' up now, they'll not be able to meet it. So, either the world goes short o'

It's strange but true...



...that the Chameleon's normal grey-green colour changes to black if exposed to sunlight, and that heat, excitement, or fright can make this lizard's skin change colour. Every shade of green, yellow, and brown come within its range but not blue and red.

The tongue of the chameleon is long, shaped like a club, and has a sticky substance at its tip. It can be shot out to a distance of seven or eight inches to seize the flies and insects on which the chameleon lives.

When they were children Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret had a chameleon among their pets.

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silk, or some 'un else must learn how to do it."

"I don't think the Italian people are fair," said Celia, pouting. "It seems a dog-in-the-manger attitude to me."

"Well, I reckon the Italians 'ud never teach me nor any other Englishman how to do it, so I thought I'd go and find out for myself."

He had spent eight patient months wandering through the mill-towns of Northern Italy in disguise, picking up scraps of information. At last, just when he had all he needed, his identity was discovered. He had to flee for his life.

It was not the first time that outsiders had tried to learn the secret, but no one had ever lived to use it. The old mill-families of Piedmont were banded together to prevent it.

"But I thought I were all right, when I got to England," he said. "T wasn't till that night in London that I realised they'd come after me."

HE had been in London to raise capital for his new mill. The City bankers and merchants were delighted with the idea of a silk-throwing mill in Derbyshire, and the necessary loan had been quickly promised for the building of the mill and its machinery. But, in the nick of time, Mr. Mount had realised that Foscari was on his trail. He had played his trick with the sedan in the hope of eluding him and getting home to Milldale unobserved.

"He clearly knows too much about you for that," said Fazeley. "Signor Foscari seems a persistent gentleman. He has his accomplices, as we've seen, and no doubt he has ample money at his disposal."

"Oh, ample!" growled Mr. Mount. "The whole trade in Piedmont may be linked together in this. They're set on murderin' me before my new mill's ready. But they'll not."

"I sincerely trust not," agreed Fazeley, studying his finger-nails.

"Is there nobody you can tell, sir?" Dick asked.

"Market Milldale has a watchman," said Mr. Mount with another grim chuckle. "He blows a horn at sunset, an' he calls the hours durin' the night—but he's not fit for aught else."

"What about the magistrates?"

"They'd be all right when the damage were done! But what can they do now? We might charge that woman—if we ever clap eyes on her again, which I doubt. We can't touch yon fellow Foscari, because we've no evidence against him. Nay," concluded Celia's uncle, "a man must look after himself and his own affairs. I'm right sorry I brought you folk into my dangers. If ye think I oughtn't to keep the lass here, I'll pack her off to one o' them boarding-schools till it's all blown over."

Continued on page 10

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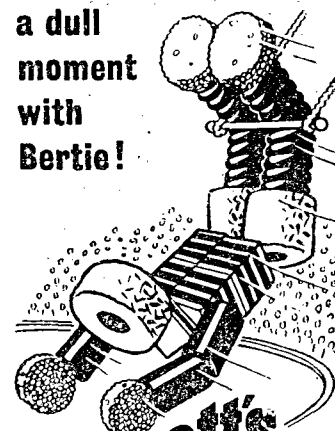
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PHILATELIC SERVICES (Dept. C.N.4) EASTRINGTON, GOOLE, YORKS.

SPORTS SHORTS

ATTENDANCE at the women's international hockey match between England and Belgium at Wembley Stadium on March 14 should easily beat the previous record of 42,000. Earlier this month 32,000 tickets had already been sold.

FRANK WOOLLEY, greatest of Kent cricketers, acted as private coach some years ago to the Nawab of Pataudi, who became one of the world's leading batsmen. Now he is coaching the Nawab's 12-year-old son, Mansur Ali Khan, who attends a prep school in the south, and also gives promise of becoming a fine cricketer.



Pat Moody, of Claygate, Surrey, out for a practice spin in her canoe on the Thames at Richmond. Pat is being specially coached with a view to representing Britain in the 1956 Olympics

HERB MCKENLEY, the world-famous West Indian athlete, has been appointed official coach to the Jamaican runners who are already being selected and trained for the next Olympics.

THE French Olympic ski-champion Henri Oreiller does not need to wait for snow to practise his sport. He has made a pair of short skis with wheels at each end, and, using a pole for propulsion, has thus traversed many Paris streets.

JEAN WINN lived up to her name in the recent Metropolitan Open table tennis championships when she won the women's singles and doubles titles. During her victorious singles matches the Surrey girl beat Diane Rowe, one of the famous twins, who a few days earlier had become the new French women's champion.

A BOY with a remarkable backhand is 15-year-old Reg Bennett of Bexhill who, with other promising young tennis players, has been attending the L.T.A. winter coaching course at Southdean, near Bognor. Reg's backhand was filmed as an example to the others—and could well serve as a model for most seniors, says Dan Maskell.

GEOFFREY DYSON, Britain's leading athletic coach, has been lecturing on a different sport. He gave his views on training methods to the Lawn Tennis Professionals' Association, who have been holding their annual meeting. Geoffrey has also been asked to speak to Britain's divers on the mechanics of their art.

DURING 1952, Thomas Makin of Fairburn, Yorkshire, who is 13, won 22 silver trophies and dozens of ribbons and rosettes for equestrian jumping. His victories included the National, North of England, and Midland junior championships, as well as an international junior event held at White City.

GEOFFREY KING, of Margate, is the new holder of the boys' singles title in the All-England junior badminton championships. A 17-year-old Inland Revenue clerk, he had recently won the Northern junior title. The girls' winner was 15-year-old Margaret Semple, from Preston, who beat her Lancashire friend, Kathleen Parr, in the final, and then paired with her to win the doubles.

THE SILKEN SECRET

Continued from page 9

"Oh, no!" Celia protested.

"And as for you and the lad, Fazeley, if you'd sooner get on your road back to London in the morning, I'll think no worse of ye."

Fazeley gave Dick an inquiring glance. The boy's look left him in no doubt. "I think, Mr. Mount," he answer dryly, "you will have your friends on your hands for a little longer."

AFTER that night, though the life of the mill and the house continued outwardly normal, the four friends felt as though they were in a state of siege.

Dick and the men carried pistols at all times.

"I'm the one they're after," said Mr. Mount. "Though judgin' by yon woman wif the poison, t' other night, they're not that particular!"

His danger was clearly the greatest. Fazeley therefore insisted on making his host's bedroom a kind of inner stronghold of the house. Bolts and bars were fixed, and wires were arranged so that anyone trying to break in would set bells tinkling.

Mr. Mount was inclined to laugh at these precautions which made him, he said, feel like a captive animal in a menagerie. As the days passed, and nothing happened, he got back much of his old bluff confidence.

The new mill occupied all his thoughts. In a very brief time, now, Mount's Mill would be turning out the first silk thread ever thrown in England.

One cannot live for ever at the highest pitch of alertness, and by degrees life became normal.

UNTIL one night.

Dick never knew what roused him. Suddenly he was wide awake.

The ceiling had turned red. It was flickering, now bright, now dim. The red light ebbed and flowed like the shallow water at the edge of the sea.

He did not waste a moment. Flinging back the bedclothes he bellowed for the whole house to hear: "Fire!"

To be continued

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BOYS WHO BUILT THEMSELVES A SCHOOL

From Peru comes this inspiring story of a teacher who by patient kindness won the confidence of young thieves and persuaded them to build a school for themselves. It is told fully in The Unesco Courier.

The boy thieves were called "Fruit Birds" by the people of Lima because they concentrated chiefly on pilfering fruit. Their parents were poor peasants who had been attracted to Lima by the glamour of city life but could not find employment or homes there. Having to struggle to eke out a miserable existence, they had left their children to run wild, or even abandoned them altogether.

Driven desperate by hunger, some of the boys had banded themselves together to rob lorries bringing food from the provinces to the Lima market early in the morning, and though they were often caught by the police and sent to reformatories, the pillaging continued.

To one young teacher, Bernardino Ginés, the reformatory was not the answer. What these Fruit Birds needed more than anything else, he was sure, was sympathy and help.

He began to spend much of his time around the market, slowly and patiently gaining the friendship of the boys. Virtually living among them for a year, he broke through their outward show of de-

fiance of law and order and convinced them that he was their true friend.

The story continues with Bernardino being granted a piece of land on which he and his Fruit Birds set to work to build a school. The boys dug the foundations, learned to lay bricks, became skilled carpenters, and did a score of different jobs. The phenomenal change in them is quite simply explained: they had found someone who really was interested in them, and had given them something worthwhile to do.

People seeing the completed school for the first time find it hard to believe that this spacious building, surrounded by flowers and fruit trees, is the handiwork of the boys for whom it is today a school and a home. They call it El Hogar del Nino (the Child's Home).

There is no rigid discipline in this school; the boys maintain order themselves, and elect their own leaders, thus acquiring a sense of responsibility as well as of freedom.

One of the first things they learn is that the rights of every individual are conditioned by respect for the rights of others, and they soon realise that co-operation, not defiance and selfishness, brings the best results.

The work of Bernardino Ginés has born good fruit.

BICYCLES FOR TWO
CN READERS

CONGRATULATIONS to the following two readers who have each won a bicycle for their entries in Competition No. 17:

Daphne Anderson,
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Michael Laurie,
134 Meadway,
Barnet, Herts.

The ten 10s. notes have been awarded as consolation prizes to: Peter Beck, Leicester; Dorothy Betts, Chelmsford; Jeanette Challenor, Birmingham, 32; Penelope Connell, London, S.W.16; Imogen Humphreys, Bangor; Sylvia Jones, Llanfairfechan; Hilary Knight, Sutton Coldfield; George Lumsden, Rustington; Kenneth Watson, Ipswich; Sylvia Withnall, Codsall.

In the drawing there were more than 16 mistakes, which included the following: Snack bar facing road, Zebra crossing stripes wrong way, only one headlamp on car, front of telephone kiosk missing, cake shop selling furniture, side-car on wrong side, bus on wrong side of the road, and passengers facing wrong way, cyclist not stopping at crossing, ladder in the road, policeman not doing his duty, no driver in ambulance, traffic lights on wrong side of street, motorcyclist carrying pillion rider as a learner, pillar-box facing wrong way, guardrail wrongly placed, only three wheels on car, van parked across sidestreet, ambulance cross should be dark on light background, only one set of traffic lights.

CINEMA AIDS ART

The municipally-owned cinemas of Oslo made £38,000 profits last year, and this will be added to the previous year's £35,000 given to the fund for building an Art Gallery to house the 20,000 pictures bequeathed to the city in 1944 by Edvard Munch, one of Norway's greatest painters.

STAMP STORIES (2)

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In 1895, a porter at the Louisville Courthouse rescued some stamps—on which were pictures of bears—from a pile of scrap he was burning. He sold them for 25 cents to two court care-

takers, who later searched the building and found over 100 stamps in the same series. They, in turn, sold the stamps for a fraction of their present worth, which is 100,000 dollars!

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CORONATION POSTER STAMPS

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| 7. Punch | 8. Judy | 9. Policeman |

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and

CHEESE LABELS

on Approval, particulars, stamp.

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5 HISTORICAL STAMPS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II FREE

Also SARAWAK (illustrated). All Free to collectors asking to see our famous "Quality" Approvals. Send 5d. for our leaflet. If you wish you may join "THE CODE STAMP CLUB," Sub. 1/- You receive Badge, and Membership Card listing fine gifts. Approvals sent monthly.

WRIGHT'S STAMP SHOP,

DEPT. 19, CANTERBURY, KENT.



BRAND NEW HEAVY DUTY

CLEATED RUBBER

19/11 WELLINGTONS

Priced everywhere at 28/11, our first stock of 5,000 pairs we are offering at 19/11 to advertise our winter wear catalogue. Remember there may be a shortage and get your bargain now. Pure

hard-wearing rubber and really waterproof, with reinforced uppers and heavy cleats. Sizes 3 to 11 only. For use with these boots. Long Warm Socks, 3/9 a pair. Post 2d. Send for FREE LIST of Watches, Clothing, Binoculars, etc. TERMS

HEADQUARTER & GENERAL SUPPLIES, LTD. (Dept. CN/58), 196-200, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction, London, S.E.5. Open all Sat. 1 p.m. Wed.

The Famous RAILWAY TIMEKEEPER

A watch timed to a nicely

Brand-new and no more to pay! A good timekeeper is essential. These famous Railway Timekeepers are guaranteed to give accurate time to a minute. Every watch is fitted with a recoil click spring to prevent overwinding and is non-magnetic and vibration proof. To test the accuracy of this watch send 15/11. Post, etc., 7d. Dissatisfaction with the neat appearance, timekeeping or value and we refund your money. Personal Callers Welcome.

15/11

Post etc. 7d.

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Brand-new and no more to pay! A good timekeeper is essential. These famous Railway Timekeepers are guaranteed to give accurate time to a minute. Every watch is fitted with a recoil click spring to prevent overwinding and is non-magnetic and vibration proof. To test the accuracy of this watch send 15/11. Post, etc., 7d. Dissatisfaction with the neat appearance, timekeeping or value and we refund your money. Personal Callers Welcome.

THE BRAN TUB

RIDDLE-ME-REE

My first is in snowing and also in frost;
My second's in finding, but never in lost;
My third is in toothache, but never in gums;
My fourth is in whistles, but never in hums;
My fifth is in hiding and also in find;
My sixth is in written, but never in signed;
My seventh's in meadow, but is not in lea;
My eighth is in apple, in pear, and in pea;
My next letter's found in both steep and in sheer;
My whole help to show us that springtime is near.
What am I?

Answer next week

OTHER WORLDS

In the evening Venus and Mars are in the south-west, and Jupiter is in the south. In the morning Saturn is in the south. The picture shows the Moon at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, January 30.



BEDTIME CORNER

Billy's party piece

BILLY was thoroughly down in the dumps. It had been bad enough to catch a cold and have to stay in bed for a few days, but to have to miss a fancy-dress party—well!

"But I feel perfectly well now I'm up, Mummie," he was saying. "Couldn't I go for just a little while?"

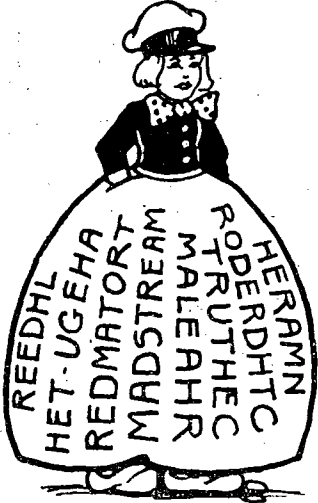
"I don't think so, son," said Mummie. "You may feel all right, but one never can tell. We'll ask the doctor when he comes."

And the doctor said that Billy could go. "His cold is all over now," he said, "and as long as he keeps warm he can come to no harm."

Billy clapped his hands.

Double Dutch

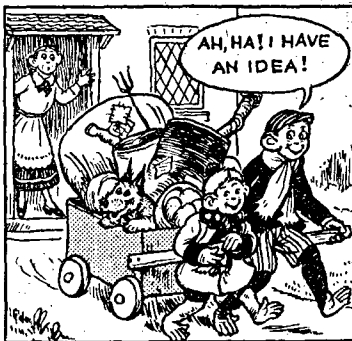
In this drawing are eight Dutch towns. Can you find what they are before looking at the answers in column 2?



JACKO DECIDES THERE IS ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT



Jacko seemed quite pleased at the idea of clearing out the lumber room.



"Now what on earth is he going to do with that lot?" thought Mother.



She soon found out. Jacko had set up house—in a room with a view!

Icy

ALL the answers to these clues end with ICE. Do you know what they are?
The ice we like Ice to protect us
Flavouring ice Ice more than
Spiteful ice once
Ice we give up Ice that is fair
Food ice
Ice we have to Ice we use for
pay some games

Answers next week

Not even fish

"I NEVER go swimming after a big meal," a boy said.
"Why not?" asked his friend.
"Because I don't suppose I would ever find one in the water."

Caution

"I ADVERTISED for a careful driver," said the lady of the house, interviewing a prospective chauffeur. "I suppose you never take risks?"

"No, ma'am," replied the man. "May I have my wages in advance, please?"

Snakes alive

A LAGUID young runner from Sparta,

Was always a very slow starter.
Till one day by mistake,
He set foot on a snake,
And his start became very much smarter.

Try this on your friends

"Do you know the difference between a farmer, a farmer's son, and a burglar?"

"Er—no."

"Well, the farmer lives in a farmhouse, and his son also lives in a farmhouse, doesn't he?"

"Yes, but where does the burglar come in?"

"Through the window, of course."

Unbearable

ARROGANT ARCHIE skimmed by on the ice,
His nose tilted high in the air.
There came a loud crack and he vanished from sight—
Such folk even ice cannot bear!

CHAIN QUIZ

Solutions to the following clues are linked, the last two letters of the first answer being the first two of the second, and so on.

1. Victorian statesman and novelist; his first speech in Parliament was howled down, but he became one of our most famous Prime Ministers.

2. England's third largest city and largest seaport; has a fine new cathedral and the longest underwater highway in the world.

3. Period of four years between two celebrations of the ancient Greek games; from 776 B.C. to 394 B.C. these periods were used to fix dates.

4. British port at the southern entrance to the Red Sea; important strategically as a fuelling station, and as a centre for the export of goods produced in the region.

Answer next week

The Children's Newspaper, January 31, 1953

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

FAST ASLEEP. "The ground is like iron," chuckled Don gleefully. "We shall soon be skating again."

"What about the tortoise?" queried Ann. "Do you think we should bring him indoors?"

"Where is he?" asked Farmer Gray, overhearing them.

"In the woodshed, covered up with shavings," Ann replied.

"Leave him there, then," advised the farmer. "The main thing with hibernating creatures is an even temperature. Providing they are protected from frost, they suffer no harm, but if they are moved to a warm atmosphere they are likely to awaken, which is not good for them."

Hidden players

The names of four Portsmouth footballers are hidden in the following paragraph. Can you find them?

At the cottage gate Mr. Jones paused; around the step, hens were busily scratching. "Is Dick in, son?" he asked Tom, who was watering the flowers. Tom, undying in his efforts to protect the chickens from further harm, called out, "Keep hold of your dog, or don't bring it inside, please."

Answers next week

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Chain Quiz
Apache, Helsinki,
Kittiwake, Keats
Riddle-my-town
Penrith (anagram
of print he)
Hidden players
Ford, Stelling,
Hall, Anderson

T	A	M	E	P	L	O	D
A	E	E	R	I	E	U	
P	E	A	L	L	A	T	E
E	L	L	M	E	D	A	L
U	S	A	D	P			
A	D	E	P	T	F	I	T
C	E	D	E	T	I	R	E
T	E	N	T	E	R	I	N
S	E	N	D	N	E	A	T



Sharps

the word for Toffee



Edward Sharp & Sons Ltd "The Toffee Specialists" of Maidstone
Makers of Super-Kreem and Kreemy Toffees, the toffees with the "Kreemy" texture.

